

PROCEEDINGS
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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *EPIMYS* FROM LUZON.

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The large series of rats of the *Epimys concolor* group, collected in Luzon by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns for the United States National Museum, is readily divisible into two lots, representing what appear to be distinct species. A small, bright colored form is decidedly nearest to *Epimys vulcani* (Mearns), described from Mindanao; and a larger, darker form appears to be a local representative of the widely ranging Malayan species *Epimys ephippium* (Jentink). No rats of this group have been previously named from Luzon, though a number of forms are known from the more southern of the Philippine Islands.

***Epimys calcis* sp. nov.**

Type from Baguio (Limestone Hills, near Lime Kiln, at 5,000 ft.), Benguet Province, Luzon, P. I. United States National Museum No. 145,771, skin and skull, young adult ♂, molars little worn. Collected May 8, 1907, by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns. Original No. 6412.

General characters.—A small member of the *concolor-ephippium* group; pelage soft at all seasons. Nearest to *Epimys vulcani*, from which it differs in its generally paler coloration, with the sides and underparts especially lighter; and in a few slight average cranial characters.

Color.—General tone of upperparts dark russet, finely mixed with black; shading to a dark buff on sides and a pale cream on belly. The underparts of some specimens almost primrose yellow. Cheeks like sides; feet dirty white; tail brownish, slightly paler beneath. May and December skins are virtually alike. Compared with *E. vulcani*, which it most resembles, it is lighter on the sides, the light color of underparts reaching nearer to back with outsides of legs colored like belly instead of like upperparts as in *vulcani*.

Skull like that of *E. vulcani* but averaging slightly smaller, with more slender rostrum; incisive foramina smaller, shorter and narrower.

Measurements of type.—Total length, 253 mm.; tail vertebrae, 130; hind foot, 26. Skull: Condylbasal length, 29.1; zygomatic breadth, 15; palatal length, 16.4; interorbital constriction, 4.6; greatest breadth of braincase, 13.4; length of nasals, 11.0.

Remarks.—This rat is quite different from *Epimys negrinus* of Negros Island. It is much lighter colored and has a more slender skull with conspicuously smaller teeth. Curiously enough it seems much more closely related to *Epimys vulcani* of Mindanao. The series from the type locality contains nineteen specimens, collected in May and December.

***Epimys querceti* sp. nov.**

Type from Haight's-in-the Oaks, Benguet Province, Luzon, P. I. Altitude 7,000 feet. United States National Museum No. 145,833, skin and skull, adult ♂, molars considerably worn. Collected August 1, 1907, by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns. Original No. 6491.

General characters.—Nearest in appearance to true *Epimys ephippium* but averaging decidedly larger, with longer tail.

Color.—Back and sides mixed with black and cinnamon, giving a general tone of dark umber; very slightly paler on sides; outside of legs like back; feet dirty white, almost gray. Tail dark brown, usually unicolor, though a few specimens show a paler color near base below.

Skull essentially like that of *E. ephippium* but averaging slightly heavier.

Measurements of type.—Total length, 293; tail vertebrae, 160; hind foot, 28. Skull: Condylbasal length, 30.7; greatest breadth of braincase, 13.7; palatal length, 17.2; interorbital constriction, 5.2; length of nasals, 11.6; length of upper molar series, alveoli, 5.1. Average flesh measurements of ten adult specimens from the type locality and of ten adults of *Epimys ephippium* from Borneo and Sumatra, the latter in parentheses: Total length, 270.3 (258); tail vertebrae, 143.8 (130.2); hind foot, 27.4 (25.8).

Remarks.—This form is readily distinguishable from *Epimys calcis* by its larger size and darker coloration. It differs from *E. negrinus* much as does *E. calcis*, having smaller teeth and a somewhat more slender skull. It also has much coarser pelage. It is more closely related to true *E. ephippium* than are the other described Philippine forms of the group, but its large size and long tail are specific characters of sufficient value. Specimens examined, fifty-one, all from near the type locality.